TESTIMONY AGAINST COX.

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION PRESENTED IN THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS-MR. HOWE'S PROPOSED LINE OF DEFENCE.

The evidence for the people in the trial of Chastine Cox for the murder of Mrs. Hull was all put in yesterday, and last evening the prosecution rested its case. Many witnesses rehearsed the familiar facts of the murder and of the arrest and subsequent confession of Cox. Mr. Howe, for the defence, made strenuous exertions to have the confession of Cox ruled out of the evidence, but Judge Cowing held that the confession was made voluntarily and must be admitted, and the counsel for the prisoner took exceptions. The theory of the defence was announced to be that there was no evidence to show that Mrs. Hull was dead up to the time of the post-mortem examination. The case will possibly go to the jury to-day. The prisoner was as calm as on the first two days of the trial.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The General Sessions court-room was crowded yesterday morning with spectators. Chastine Cox, in-dicted for the murder of Mrs. Holl, sat as usual near his counsel, and seemed to be deeply interested in the evidence against him that was presented by Assistant District-Attorney Rollins during the day. He was dressed as usual, excepting that he had changed blue tie for a white one. At times engaged in easy conversation with those near him. He watched the witnesses carefully as they were retelling the story of the murder as he had told it to them, and at times shook his head as though be thought their memory failed them. He was fanning himself constantly, but aside from the heat he seemed perfectly at his case. The heat in the court-room during the afternoon was intense. The counsel and spectators were perspiring freely all the time, and what slight breeze found its way into the const-room was carerly welcomed. Judge Cowing frequently rose and stood waving a huge palmleaf fan, while he listened to the evidence. District-Attorney Phelps was present during the day, and many lawyers listened to the arguments and evidence with interest. There were many negroes in the cour-troom.

MR. BOLLINS'S OPENING.

Judge Cowing appeared in court at about 10 a. m., and soon after the jury answered to their names. Assistant District-Attorney Rollins opened the case for the people. "On the 11th of last month," said be, " a lady found dead in her bed. This alone was a startling affair, but this was not all. There were evidences that some one had entered the house, her of life. This deed had been e without noise sufficient to a ouse any of the people he house. When these facts became known a feeling of alarm and apprehension spread through the community. It was not an ordinary ruffain who had been filled; the deed was not perpetrated in a temote place, but in a well-lighted street, on the borders of two police precincts. There were a dozen people within easy call of the lady. Let not a sound was heard, and the murderer escaped, leaving not a trace behind him. Is it any wooder that the crime excited intense public interest, and that the press was full of theories as to how the net was done? Is it any wonder that blood of timid people ran cold as they thought of the possibility that their wives or friends might be murdered inder similar circumstances? "On Monday, June 12, the murderer left the house, and in two weeks he was arrested with proof on him that he killed Mrs. Hull. If you find that he committed the deed while perpetrating a grand larceny, you must find him guily of murder in the first degree. To the Boston ps wabroker Siehburg," continued Mr. Rodlins, "Cox said his name was William Francia, a circumstance that directed attention for some time to Nancy Francis, the cook, but no one, I think, has any suspicion against her Bow." willing them described how the lewelry was dis-

cook but no one. I think, has any suspecton against her now."

Mr. Rollins then described how the jewelry was discovered in the nawnshop in Bost on the search for Cox, and his thal arrest, the full details of which have been published in The Tribune. "Cox's vanity." and Mr. Rollins. "led him to keep the ring on his finger; his vanity led him to make his confession, and his vanity, I think I may say, makes him content with his present situation." Mr. Rollins described how the ringswere recovered, and rehearsed the story of the crime which Cox told the officers. "The prosecution will maintain," said he, "that the bandage toned over Mrs. Hull's chin, where it had apparently shipped, was placed over her mouth to prevent her from breathing, or to prevent her crying our, which would end in preventing her from breathing. When he poured the cologne on her face this bundage was prob bly pushed down. A pillow was also found at the side of the room, and the spot of blood and the froth that were a few inches apart on it corresponded to the blood and froth on the woman's nose and mouth. We shall maintain that this pillow was also used to suffocate Mrs. Hull."

The Assistant District-Attorney then defined the law of murder, and explained the thriteen counts in the in-

Assistant District-Attorney then defined the law The Assistant District-Attorney then defined the law of nurder, and explained the thriteen counts in the indictment. "The question is," said he, "did the prisoner contribute—contribute, I say, to Mrs. Hull's death. The physicians whom the defence intend to summon may indulge in countless speculations, but this is the only question to be settled. Whether the murder was intentional is not to be considered. For if Cox caused the woman's death in any way white perpetrating a felony, the crime was morder in the first degree."

Dr. Alonzo G. Hull was then called. Before he was sworn, Mr. Hawe moved to quash nine of the thirteen counts in the indictment, allowing only the four common law counts to stand. He arrued the questions involved at some length, saying that the counts objected to did not specify that the murder was dealerate and premediated, and that in accordance with the law of 1876, under which the indictment was drawn, no one could be convicted of mur ier in the first drawn, no one could be convicted of mur ier in the first G. Hull was then called. Before he was unless deliberation and premeditation wer Judge Cowing refused to grant the motion, an

an exception was taken. DR. HULL'S TESTIMONY.

The examination of witnesses then began, and continued until 5:30 p. m., with only half an hour's recess. Dr. Alonzo G. Hull was the first His testimony, like that of all witness. His testimony, like that of all those who followed him, corresponded in general to the testimony given at the Coroner's inquest. Dr. Huil seemed somewhat nervous, and his hands trembled very much, particularly when he was describing the manner in which his wife's hands, face and feet were bound in which his wife's hands, face and feet were bound when he first saw her lying on her bed. His voice was low, and he was frequently asked to speak louder. Dr. Huil teatified as to the position of his and his wife's rooms. He told how he fastened the doors and went to bed. He heard no noise in the night, although on the cross-examination he said that as the picht was hot he was resiless, and got up and lighted the gas about 1 a. m. He coughed constantly from 1 to 2 a. m., but heard an unusual sounds. He then described how the cook came running up stairs in the moraling, crying: "Mrs. Huil is dead." His wife, he said, was about 5 feet 9 medes in height, and weighed a little under 250 pounds. On the evening before she was murdered she was in unusually good spirits. The witness then described how, on hearing the cook's cries, he dressed and came down stairs. I'd was herrified to see her; it was perfectly awful." said he. "Her hands were pinloned, andher eyes were bandaged with a narrow strip tightly drawn. The bandage was not wide, as it has been sometimes described, but was anrow, so that it fitted the eye. Her body was extremely cold, as though she had been dead a long time. Mrs. Huil was a woman of courage and spirit. I could hardly think or imagine the motive for the crime until Mr. Hyde said her jewelry was gone." Dr. Huil seemen much affected while giving this festimony. The witness ide-tified the tonar necklace and the antique ring and one or two other rings, but could not swear that the other articles of jewelry belonged to his wife, although he said they resembled those which she owned. On the cross-examination, Dr. Huil described the nosition in which he found his wife. The police, he said, ordered nim out of the room, and he was not positive as to the position of the bandages.

Other Testimony. when he first saw her lying on her bed. His voice was

OTHER TESTIMONY. Samuel N. Chittenden identified the jewelry found on

Nellie West, the chambermaid, testified to finding the front doors open in the morning, and of bearing the cook scream when the latter found Mrs. Hull. She had seen the prisoner once when he came to Mrs. Hull's to clean carpets, three or four weeks before the murder. Nancy Francis, the colored cook, rehearsed the account of finding the body of Mrs. Hull. Her remarks at times caused the Court, counsel and spectators to smile. She was in Court, counsel and spectators to smile, she was a more serious frame of mind, however, than at the Coroper's inquest, and she induiged in only a few of the repartees that gave so much spice to her testimony at that time. She said Mrs. Hull's hands were hearly as black as her own. She then described how she roused the house. She told of Cox's visit to the bouse in search of work. After a recess of half an hour Nancy Francis was cross-examined, Mr. Scribed how she roused the house. She told of Cox's whit to the house in search of work. Alter a recess of half an hour Nancy Francis was cross-examined, Mr. Howe dwelling non the fact that when the witness new the body it seemed white, and with the exception of the hands observed no indications of discoloration.

John H. Coleman described the bandages and the back alpaca dress that were wound around Mrs. Hull's body when found. On the cross-examination he said that the Gress which was around her neck might not have been light enough to strangle hea. Her face had a deathly look, and was somewhat discolored. The postmortem examination, he said, was beld in the afternoon. Captain Alexander S. Williams testified as to the position of the body when he saw it, and identified the bandages were retarded with much cornosity by the Spectators. The knot of the bandage over the face, the witness said, was below the month, and there was froth on it. There was similar matter occang out of the mouth. There was similar matter occang out of the mouth. There was similar matter occang out of the mouth. There was similar matter occang out of the mouth. There was similar matter occang out of the mouth. There was similar matter occang out of the mouth. There was similar matter occang out of the mouth. There was similar matter occang out of the mouth. The piece of the pillow-case with froth and blood on it was also identified as having been found on me side of the raticles taken from the bouse (hat had not been recovered.

Mary H. Mansfield, an intimate friend of Mrs. Hull, feeutified the black dress and the necklace as having Many H. Mansfield, an intimate friend of Mrs. Hull, dentified the black dress and the necklace as having belonged to Mrs. Hull. John Sternburg, the Beaton pawnoroker, testified substantially as at the inquest. COX'S CONFESSIONS.

William R. Balch, the Boston reporter, told the story of the recognition of Cox from the description which had been given to him by Detective Wood, and how he

if you tell me the story of the crime," and so the so called confession which followed the remark could not be used against the prisoner. The man, said Mr. Hows, had been arrested, was in a voilee station, and in the presence of officers in uniform. He said Wood's remarks might be understood as implying an ellipsis, like "if you don't tell the rest you'll be in a worse fix."

Mr. Roitins replied at length, saying that the confession was entirely voluntary. Judge Cowing decided to admit it, and Mr. Howe took an exception to the ruling. Officer James R. Wood, of Boston, testified that he made the remark alluded to, and then Mr. Baleh told the story of the crime as Cox narrated it to him on the evening of the arrest. Cox said he smothered the burning cologne on Mrs. Hull's face by beating it with his band. Mr. Howe at one time maintained that the larcoa, of the lewelry had not been proved, and took an exception to Judge Cowing's ruling against him. He aiso took another exception to Judge Cowing's ruling against a motion to strike out the story of Cox's confession. Similar motions and rulings were made and exceptions were taken to the other accounts of the confession watch Cox made to subsequent witnesses.

Mrs. John H. Coleman gave a grapale account of her conversation with Cox on the boat when he was being brought to New-York. "Officer Wood introduced me to him," she said, "and I asked him if Mrs. Hull had ever done him any wrong. He said she had not, and then he told une how he came very quietly through the window, lighted a match which he had in his pecket and crept into the back parlor. He said she had not, and then he found her a very strong woman. Cox said he expected to suffer the penalty of the law." An unsuccessful attempt was made to rule out this evidence.

Bella Johnson, the milatto girl who was carried shricking from the room at the inquest, identified the jeweiry which Cox had given her to pawn and to wear, and told the same story that she did at the inquest. George Taylor, a colored man, admitted re

THE DEFENCE FORESHADOWED. Dr. Robert M. Fniler, who was called on the morning of the murder, described the position of the body substantially as the others had done. He thought that when ne saw Mrs. Huil she had been dead at least four hours On the cross-examination the witness said that the discoloration on the hands had been undoubtedly produced by the tying of the wrists. He knew of no cases where life remained in a body after the circulation had stopped for some hours. Mr. Howe questioned the witness at some length as to his knowledge of cases where people

apparently dead had been revived.

"The defence," said Mr. Howe finally, "will claim that the woman was not dead until the post-morten examination. No proof that she was dead before that time has been effered to contradict this theory." The afternoon session closed with some unimportant testimony from Mrs. Maggie Robinson, Cox's colored landlady. EVENING SESSION.

The first witness called after the evening recess was Sarah Riggs, the old negro woman who pawned the ring given ber by Bella Johnson. She testified that she pawned it for \$30 at Cook's pawn office in Taird sk "I thought," said she. "I would get about \$2 for it, as that was about what I was accustomed to get for rings." When she gave the money to Bella Johnson, she received 10 cents for her services.

Detective Schmittberger, of Captain Williams's pre einet, fold about his trip to Boston and his return with Cox and Captain Williams. Mr. Howe moved to have tne testimony as to what Cox told to the witness stricken

Cox and Captain Williams. Mr. Howe moved to have the testimony as to what Cox told to the witness stricken out, since Cox had made the statement under duress. The application was denied.

Captain Williams was recalled and testified to the finding of the piece of candie. Cox told him that the candle was in the pocket of the overalls which he were on the night of the robbery, and the witness found it there.

Abraham S. Levy, a clerk in Cook's pawnbroker's office, identified the diamono rine produced as the one on which he had advanced \$50 to saran Riggs.

Mr. Rolins then called Deputy-Coroner MacWhinnie. Dr. MacWhinnie made the auropsy of Mrs. Huil's remains the failed to answer, and the prosecution aunounced its determination to rest the case.

Mr. Howe repeated his motions made in the afternoon for the withdrawal of several of the counts of the indictment from the jury. The motions being denied and exceptions taken, hr. Howe moved for the acquittal of the prisoner, in as much as the cause of death had not been proved. Taix was also denied.

Mr. Howe then asked for an adjournment, and in doing so annisunced that it was not his intention to make an opening address to the jury. He said that the examination of the witnesses for the defence would not occupy more than an hour and a balf. The case would certainly be submitted to the jury to-day. The fourt adjourned until 10:30 a. in. Lodday.

The jury was placed in charge of the courtefficers and

to-day.

The jury was placed in charge of the court officers and was kept together during the night.

SPECULATIONS ABOUT A NEW TRIAL. EFFECT OF THE JUDGE'S DECISION ON MR. HOWE'S

CHALLENGE TO THE ARRAY OF THE PANEL. "If Cox is found guilty," said Mr. Howe, his counsel, yesterday, "the decision of the Court will undoubtedly be set aside, and a new trial will be ordered by the General Term. I was afraid at the time I chaiegged the array of the special panel that they would then traverse my challenge. But as they did not do so, and as the Court passed judgment on the question it the Court and the District-Attorney. That this trial, if t goes against Cox, will be set as de is beyond all question, and the auxiety of the District-Attorney and the Court to reopen the issue only goes to show that they are aware that a fatal miscake has been made. The General Term meets in October, and it is not likely that a decision will be reached ustil November. Should that by any chance be unfavorable to Cox the case will be arried to the Court of Appeals. In that event the final decision of the case cannot be reached until next

District-Attorney Phelps said he was satisfied that the action of the Court in offering an opportunity to the prisoner's counsel to argue the challenge before the jury was sworn, had removed any footing which Mr. Howe might have had on a motion for a new trial.

Judge Cowing remarked in conversation, that in order to the challenge of the court of the challenge of the challenge

over the ground again. Sit. Howe refuse to do the possibility of success on a motion for a new trial before the General Term. A statement had appeared in one of the daily papers that in the event of Mr. Howe's point being well taken. Cox could not be tried again for nurrier in the first degree. This was an entire mistake. Should any error be made on this trial the General Term would annul the trial and order a new one.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

The Scythia and the France sailed for Europe yesterday, and the City of Chester and the Cimbria will oil to-day. Among the passengers on the City of Chester are A. J. Vanderpoel and George W. Knight, and or the Cimbria is the Rev. J. W. Geyer. The Duke of Argyll and his two daugnters are on the Scythia. The fol-

McCagg. E. B. Thomas, H. T.

Thomas Mrs.
Southworth, W. S.
Southworth, Mrs.
Sobelen, J. W.
Peebles, J. A.
Chapman, the Rev.

Chapman, Mrs. and two children

ardson, Mr. erts, R. Wynne

lowing are the complete lists : FOR LIVERPOOL-BY STEAMSHIP CITY OF CHESTER. Knight, G. W. Knight, Mrs. rompkins, S. D.
Tempkins, Mrs.
Reid, Mrs.
Reid, Mrs.
Barrett, Mrs. F. B.
Baker, Mrs. C. W.
Slade, D. R.
D'Arey, H. J.
Maguire, T.
Lane, F. Ruisht, C. Bradford, Mrs. C.W. Bradford, A. Bradford, Miss S. Bradford, Miss S. Radenc, Dr. G. Slade, D. R. ddy, R. Price, C. J. Wadsworth, W. Forres, et. M. iradford, W. Martin, H. F.

two children Leokowicz, M. Leokowciz, J. Leokowciz, Mrs. J. Dav. C. Dav. Mrs. Adams, W. Porres er. M.
Algar, J. F.
Flagg, J. H.
Flagg, L. M.
Knapp, G.
Treworldge, S. A.
McCagg, M.
Vanderpoel, A. J. Adams, W. Hadane, J. H. Dickinson, M. Dickinson, Mrs. Stunf, F. BY STEAMSHIP SCYTHIA. Argyll, the Duke of Gause, Miss H. L. Newbould, Mr. at Gleeson, Fimothy Mrs. Campoell, Lady Godirey, Mrs. M. A. Newbould, Miss Godirey, Mrs. M. A. Newbould, Miss and daug iter Persins, H. Greeie, Allster Persins, H. Griffitha, Mrs. J. M. Post, E. M. Annes, Mrs. and Mis. J. M. Post, afra, bould, Mr. and three servants
Albers, Miss E. H.
Ames, Mrs. and ideria (Mr. and Mrs. look inson, W. B. Peter laten, the Rev. F.S. Robertshaw, Mr. and Mrs. a. ris. Edw. Bodriguez, Mr. and looman, Mrs. C. B. Mrs. S.

Ayer, F. F. Barro, Mr.
Burr, G. A.
Burr, G. H.
Bruce, Judge and
Mrs. A. G.
Brigham, Mr and
Mrs. W. T.
Brigham, Master C. Brigham, Master A. Mr. au.
Mrs. Henry
Award, Mr. au.
Mrs. Henry
Award, Miss M.
Howard, Master M.
Howard, Master H. Seymour, the Rev.
C. H.
Augustine
Howard, Master H. Seymour, the Rev.
C. H.
Augustine
The Cott, Mrs. and Mrs.
James
J Bedson, Mr. and

Jadjeess, Mr. and Mrs. James
Jamison, J. H.
Jones, Geo.
Kira wood, Wm.
Liarge, Mr. and Mrs. Thurston, Wr. W.
Keith, S. L.
Lyeil, John
Locke, O. A.
Laycock, S.
Lesur, Mr. and Mrs. Ure, G. R.
J. T.
Van Wo.mer, J. the Rev Lessor, Mr. and Mrs. Ure, G. R.
J. T.
Lewis, Miss Mary
Mayward, the Rev.
Dr. Newland
Dr. Newland
Mitchesson, J.
Michesson, F. and
man servant
McWillisson, A. S.
Mrzie, also
Marie, also
Mintey, Master G.
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Marie, a n. G. A. Mewilliams, A. S.
Magle, sites
Monison, John
Macanier, J. L.
Muscrave, J. M. T.
Muscrave, J. M. T.
Muniord, G. E.
Miller, A.van, Jr.,
Anortxanlina, Count, Wyckoff, Mrs.
and Countess and
child, W. W. Wemore, Mrs. A.
Muniord, W. W. Wemore, Mrs. A.
Muniord, W. W. Wake, B. Miss Emma M

child
Mumford, W. W.
Mumford, W. W.
Make, B.
McMaster, the Hon Wake, two Missesand strs. Wm.
Mitchell, J. G.
Wharton, H.
Mortmer, W. H.
Wharton, T.
Mathews, G. W.

Gause, H. T. Gause, H. Victor FOR HAMBURG-BY STEAMSHIP CIMBRIA.

H. August. Mrs. Morris Kaufmann, Wm. Sto.ck, Miss A. Geyer, the Rev. J. W. Hoenecke, Miss Ids

fliustrated in the plans of Washington and Wayne Matters had become pretty promiscuous here by noon to-day, and the celebration threatened at one time to break altogether loose from the committee's control and celebrate itself in some disorganized and happy-go-inexy fashoin as elecumstances should suggest and the broiling heat permit. In one of the dispatches of General Pattison, of his Majesty's army, who commanded the garrison here, he states that he had cut down all the trees hereabout to let his guns have a deadlier sweep, and the trees haven't grown up in the intervening contury. The gray rock is covered in some places will a growth of evergreens, but on the summit, where the fort is supposed to have frowned, there is no protecting shadow. The Grand Tent where the literary features of the entertainment were held, sheltered a few hundred people, but the bulk of vestsing patriotism was sizzling on the bare rock outside. Perhaps 4.000 hungry and thirsty patriots were pic nicking, with good-humored suffering, in the sun, with hearts for any fate, and only encouraged by an occasional salute from the men-of-war in the river, and from the historic and very noisy 12-pounder, which was one o the trophies of Wayne's assault. The old gan was brought up once more to celebrate its own capture, and the distinguished guests were informed that it took fifty eight stout Britons in harness to drag it up here originally for the benign purpose of quelling insurrection and domestic violence.

Soon after noon the celebration broke out in the tent acco ding to the programme, with a warm address of welcome by Judge Suffern, of Rockland County, and a prayer by Camplain Freeman. Owing to the dispersed condition of the Putnam Phalanx Glee Club, he singing of the national hymn was dispensed with. But there was volunteer music by the band and selections from a large and varied assortment of letters from distinguished invited guests, were next read. Among those who sent their regrets were all the members of the Cabinet. The Chief Justice, several Governor of States, Generals Sherman and Sheridan, Admiral Porter and the French Admiral Peyron, commanding the Navai Division of the West Indies.

When the time arrived for General Hawley's oration he so-called grand stand and the space immediately about it was rather more than filled with a distinguished ompany. Conspicuous among these were General Har ock and his staff, Commander Luce, of the Minnesota; General Allson, Professor and Judge-Advocate Asa Bird Gardiner, General James W. Husted, Congressmen Feron and Voorhees and Mr. Drowne, a prominent officer of the Cincinnati Society of Rhode Island. The gentlenen noted for their labors in the history of the Revolunonary era were Benson J. Lossing, Mr. Edward F. De Lancey, Mr. William Kelby, and Mr. C. H. Townsend, of Yew-Haven, whose recent investigations have brought to ight some dispatches of Sir Heury Clinton which show isw light upon the campaign of '79. The lineal descendants of Wayne's storming party mustered in con-siderable force. Of these may be named Colonel Febiger, U. S. A., grandson of the Colonel Febrger who led 5the right storming column, and Lieutenani Lea Febiger, U. s. A.; Colonel William Wayne, great-grandson of General Wayne, and Lieutenant Anthony Wayne Vodges, U. S. A.; Poscy S. Morris, grandson of Major Posey, of Feb ger's Virginia Regiment: Meigs Whaples, great-grandsen of Colonel Meigs, of the 4th Light Infantry; Dr. Pharcellus Church, whose father was one of the forlorn hope; and Mr. Frederick A. Benjamin, of Stratters, Conn., son and leventh child of the Adjutant Benjamin, who, at the age of twenty-three, was in the forlorn hope with Fleury. Mr. Benjamin had with him the orderly book of his father, which contained the original orders for th attack on Stony Point, and perhaps his recollections of the celebration would be more pleasant if an unpatriotic thief had not stormed his pocket and captured his vatch. The various military organizations were atl nere as advertised, and with the Putnam Phalanx cam-Colonel J. N. Bacon of the 2d Connecticut Regiment, an organization which has been kept in vigorous existence since the night when Colonel Meigs led several of its companies over the parapet after Wayne.

General Hawley's address consisted of a careful his orugal sketch of the events which led up to the night be celebrated, a vivid account of the assault and capture, a concise statement of the results of the victory and an eloquent percration, all of which he delivered in his vigorous and effective style.

General Hawley, in the course of his address, the following description of the capture of Ston

Point:

At noon on the 15th, General Wayne's twelve bundred started from Sandy Basch, fourieen miles above Stony Point, and took their march over the roughest of roads and paths, often going single flie, and resenting Springsteel's at 8 o'clock, a mile and a half from the fort; and there halting for hist words and orders, and waiting the time. The time is up. It is half-past 11, and mininght is the hour to charge. A low call of "Estatation!" passes along down the line. The columns are fully formed and ready for the attack, and cach man bears upon his cap the paten of white paper that will save him from his friends. Each man knows he watchword and means to wake it true. There is not a loaded musket in the command, save those carried by Murfree's North Carolinians. There is a tightening of beits, a buttoning of coats, a fixing of beits, a buttoning of coats, a fixing of beits. A buttoning of coats, a fixing of beits, a buttoning of coats, a fixing the right column, the gallant Frenchman, De Fleury, following with 120, and a few paces behind, Wayne with Trebiger and the Virginia regiment. Then Meigs and Hull with their Connecticat and Massachusetts men. They have furthest to marca. In time they diverge to the right. Builer continues with his left column. Licellebrah (Bibbons and his twenty at the head, Major John Seeward with his pick a hundred to loving. Surfree and his North Carolinians soon leave Butter, moving to the right and centre. A mile; it is a most middight, the marsh and the river open to the signt, and the rough, dim outline of the premonotry, and athi no sign of dife. A waispered "Close up, men. Steady now!" and the step is a little quickened. Knox's twenty men on the right coming down to the beach flud they must wade in two feet of tide. Butler's column on the left cross the brook, turn to the left, straight toward the ferry and the right flank of the enemy. Who will get the first short Knox gets it before reaching the water. A sharp flash, a quark report from a sergeant's picket down near the beach Point: on the 15th, General Wayne's twelve hundred

The long suspense is over, the fight is begun, and with marsness.

The long suspense is over, the fight is begun, and with a yell of relief, our officers shout their men on to the charge, through the water and the marsh mud, and scrambling up the rock and busines. A rapidly spattering musketry fire, more deadly than the noisy camon, begins to whistle the balls around our cars. I, was a tremendous and incessant fire, said Wayne. There, with a thwack on his breast like a whip, a man falls, and another. But not fast yet. The darkness nelps us, their infantry also fire high and wild. We are doing wel, men; splendid, my ooys! Go on! Go on! Is is a fact I tell you. A soldier of Hull's command deliberately stops and begins to load. "Back to your place! Come on! I say," enouts at tentenant, with undiffed sword. "I don't understand fighting without firing," says the man. "Will you come!" "No." The sword descends and the man fails dead. Look! those artiflery men work weil. They have opened on Butler on the right, and the mine guiss play their liveliest. Mariree has come up well into the marsh toward the foot of the hill, and opens a vigorous fire upon the centre—the only flushes that come from our side. Knox and Gibbons's forforn hopes have torn away a pain through the abattles and rass forward to the second line. De Fieury follows close in with his hundred, and now the lampetious Wayne rushes no to the front. And now he is "Mad Anthony." But square. Square. Square have torn away a pain turning the abatts and rish to the second line. De Fieury follows close in with his hundred, and how the lapetitions Wayne rushes up to the front. And how he is "Mad Anthony." But with every some afert, in an instant he belances aid chances and duties while apparently wild with the fleree outery which puts fire in the verbas of his men. The second abattis is passed. They reach the duch. Just in the fleree whirlwhild of his joy, as the certainty of victory flasnes on him, a venomous boilet whiseles along and rakes a furrow of two mehes in Wayne's head and strikes him down like a sleage hammer. He thought if was death, but stargering to his lost supported by his 150 ratiant boys, his aids, Fishbourn and Archer, he waves his spontoon, directing his diverging columns to their several points of attack. They puil up the picket. They pass around to, the saily port, on the rear of the enemy's externed left, and wairt away the cherous de frige. Megis cones next and hull strikes the breastwork further to the front and centre and clampers up. The flere hite Frenchman, the future Field Markoul of France, leaps upon the parapet, shouling "The fort is ours." Close by film, but second, as know. Then comes Sergeant Eaker, of Virgina, but cambles over with four wounds. Toen the tourth man, Sergeant Spencer, of Virgina; he mais, twice such. Then sergeant Donley of Pennsylvania, counting himself fith, falls twice wounded. But they are in. Al tonguits are loose and a there and the Cay of New-York respectively; the cost of the broad by the market and the Cay of New-York Bridge Company, in them with the bayonet. Floary is at the dag-staff.

The paper of Mr. H. P. Johnson which followed, was purely historical, and of great value. He gave many interested details of the organization of the Light In-fantry, with sketches of the officers, and the whole was enriched with many facts never before given to the

world. The following report of Big General Pattison, with

the British commander. It must be remembered that the report was written ten days after the light:

NEW-York, July 26, 1779.

I am exceedingly sorry now to Inform your lordship of the extraordinary and sudden revolution which has since anypeared at Storr Point—a post considered to be sate anxiest any copy de main, and capable of reshiting almost any open attack that could be made against it, but the enemy, notwithstanding, made a very bold end daring attempt on the 15th last., about 12 o'clock at night, and carried it by storm in less than twenty minutes. The particulars of this singular and unfortunate event, which has filled every one with astonishment, are as yet very little known. The wounded officers who are brought down to New-York differ so much in their relation of that minits transactions that it is difficult to form a real-judgment of them. The military character of Lieutenant Colordel Johnson, of the 17th Regment, who commanded there, has been so well established as not to admit easily of a belief that he softered his garrison to be surprised, yet it is to certain that two, if not labulis at the same time, were almost instantly in positions of the cheeny nonctrated different aboutis at the same time, were almost instantly in positions. son to be surprised, yet it is for certain that two, it hat three, columns of the cheexy constrated different abbatis at the same time, were almost instantly in possession of the advance works, and in a very few indicates masters of the body of the place. * * * The attack was commanded by a Brigadier-General Wayms and it must in justice be allowed to as except as well as to all acting under his orders, that no instance of inhumanty was shown to any of the unbappy captives. No one was unoccessarily put to the sword or wantonly

A fine-localing, flored gentiemen with a gray mus-tache was next introduced as Colonel Pobiger, and he read some sidev letters written on this spot a century before by the galiant Dane, bis grandfather, who had the honor of receiving his aword from Colonel Johnson, the British Commander. One of these written to his wife is quite a gent in its way;

the British Commander. One of these writer to use wife is quite a gent in its way:

Four Wayne, stony Point, July 16, 1779.

My Dean Gint.: I have just borrowed pen, ink and paper to inform you that yesterday we marched from Fort Monigomery, and at 12 o'clock last might, we stermed this confounded place and, with the loss of about fourteen killed and forty or ifty wounded, we carried it. I can give you no particulars as yet. A musquet-bail scraped my nose. No other damage to "Old Denmark." God bless you. Farewell. Finiors. Denomick." God bless you. Farewell. Feriorr.

At this point the celebration came to an abrust, if not an untimely end. Mr. Whittemere, who, with much to discourage blm, had some the burden of the heavy festivities, arose to make the patient announcement that the moce light would be postponed until 1979. The crowd gave one rong wall of desprontment, and then heroically accumabed to late. The hear was late. The British Army had evacuated the works, and were hunting around for transportation to some cool place where there was possible moisture, and under the circumstances it would have been cruel to ask the Pottann Phalanx, consisting in the main of gentlemen of much dignity and corperation, wearded with their Coney Island campaign the day before, and swathed in Continental costume to storm an empty and which the continental costume to sterm an empty and invisible fortification. Alterether it is well that "the original plan of the battle" was not "carried out in all its detuils." It was too hot. Wayne numself, in spite of

THE MISSOURI RAILWAY BRIDGE.

RAILROAD COMPANIES. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Com-

Northern Railroad Company that the contract between the two companies for the use of the bridge at Kansas City will be terminated on August 18, unless the Wabash Road shall restore before that time passenger rates from Kansas City. The Haumbal and St. Joseph Company, which owns the bridge crossing the Missouri River at Kansas City, made a contract about ten years ago with the North Missouri Radroad Company for its use of the bridge. The contract, which will expire in Deember pext, is held now by the St. Louis, Kansas Cit; and Northern Road, a reorganization of the North Mis souri Company. It was provided in the contract that the privileges granted by it were al-lowed only on the business of the North Missouri road. It is claimed by the officers of the Hauabal and St. Joseph Company that the terms of the con tract have been violated recently by the drawing acros the bridge of trains of the Wabash road. This intringenent of the contract has resuited in serving the notice of the dissolution of the contract. The recent conflict in Kansas City rates between the Chicago and St. Louis railroads has affected the business of the St. Joseph road.
William Dowd, president of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Company, said yesterday that the company would have een able to pay a dividend on its preferred stock if it had not been for the competition for Missouri River bus ness. So long as the conflict affected only the railroads specially interested no attention had been paid to it Recently, however, the effects of the conflict had been felt severely by the St. Joseph road which was determined to make an end of it. Mr. Dowd said that in his opinion the Kansas City extension of the Chicago and Alton Railroad ought not to have been built.

Prominent officers of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern and the Wabasa companies said yesterday that the action of the St. Joseph Company would prove futile. Under the laws of Missouri the bridge was a public highway, and the St. Louis road could not be prevented from using it. Moreover, the St. Louis road owned one-half of mue and one-half fulles of track to Kansas City in common with the St. Joseph road. The business which the St. Louis road fad received from the Wabash line was properly its own resultant business, and therefore entitled to transportation across the bridge, There had been an interchange of cars between the St. Louis and the Wabash roads, but the cars of the Wabash in had been guiled by the engines of the St. Louis Road and formed a part of its regular trains. If there had been a violation of the contract it was arged than the Missouri law would still sustain the company's right of passage over the bridge. The worst consequence of the dissountion of the contract would be an increase in the bridge tolls. Even that was of doubtful importance as the rates could not be increased exorotiantly. A private dispatch from the manager of the St. Louis Road announced the service of the notice of the St. Joseph Company, but expressed confidence that an injunction could be obtained restraining the action of the St. Joseph Company. make an end of it. Mr. Dowd said that in his opinion th Kausas City extension of the Chicago and Alton Rail

MEETING OF THE PARK COMMISSION—BRIDGES OVER THE HARLEM AND BRONX RIVERS-STATUE TO COLUMBUS.

At the meeting of the Park Commissioners resterday, a communication was received from Messrs. apoleon Sarony, Cole and Gibson, requesting permisson to erect in Central Park, as a gift to the city, a hi size brouze monument, representing Columbus and a companion mariner, as they got their first view of the new continent. A photograph of the model accompa sed the communication, which was referred to a con mittee consisting of the presidents of the National Academy of Design, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Institute of Architects. This com mittee will pass upon the merits of the proffered gift and the Board will be governed by its decision. The acceptance of the monument is probable. The Superintending Architect was directed to prepar

Square.

CELEBRATING STONY POINT.

A RATHER TAME AFFAIR.

A LARGE GAIHERING—MANY DESCENDANTS OF THOSE WIRO TOOK PAIT IN THE ASSAULT PRESENT—GENERAL HAWLEY'S ORATION—INTERESTING REMINISCENCES CONTRIBUTED BY H. P. JOHNSTON, COLONEL FEBRUER AND OTHERS—THE SHAM BAITLE GIVEN UP ON ACCOUNT OF THE HEAT.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

STONY POINT, July 16.—It must be confessed that the enterprising committee who planned and executed the commemoration of Mad Anthony's miduight victory on this torrid promonitory, did not avail themselves in full measure of the lessons which that brilliant captures so plainly enforced. At all events, their conduct was not characterized by that prudent attention to details which was so signally illustrated in the plans of Washington and Wayre—The property of Mr. H. P. Johnson which followed, was

which Mr. Johnson's paper concluded, is interesting insamuch as it vividy sets forth the bewilderment of the Bruish commander. It must be remembered that the report was written ton days after the light:

To LORD VISCOUNT TOWNSHEND.

NOTICE OF A TERMINATION OF THE CONTRACT BE-TWEEN THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH AND THE ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND NORTHERN

any has given notice to the St. Louis, Kansas City and

the notice of the St. Joseph Company, but expresses confidence that an injunction could be obtained restrain ing the action of the St. Joseph Company.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

plans for a music pavilien, to be placed in Tompkies

Plans for the construction of a bridge over the Harles

ing an examination of the annexed district of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, to be made with the view of beginning at an early day an extension of the system of dramage in that region, in order that the sources of malarial diseases may be removed, and an increase of population may be assured, through the services of extended rapid transit. The matter was referred to the Topographical Engineer, who will make an examination and report to the Board.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A FACTORY BURNED IN BUFFALO. THE PITTS AGRICULTURAL WORKS ENTIRELY DE STROYED-LOSS ABOUT \$75,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 16 .- Another disastrons configration occurred in this city this morning at the Pitts Agricultural Works, cutirely destroying that immense establishment, with the exception of the storehouse containing finished machinery and the office building. The fire was first discovered between the pattern and paint shops, and spread with alarming rapidity, and had completely mastered the works be ore the fire department arrived. The cause is supposed

to have been spontaneous combustion.

The works were established in 1851 by John A. Pitts. but had lately been merged into a stock company, o which Mrs. Mary A. Brayly was president. The maur ance is \$106,000. No estimate of the loss can be ob tained from the company. Insurance men, however piace it at from 70 to 75 per cent of the amount of insurance. About 200 men are thrown out of employ-ment. The buildings will be rebuilt as seen as possible

and business resumed.

The following is believed to be a complete list of the The following is believed to be a complete list of the insurance on the works: First National, \$2,500; Buffalo German, \$3,000; Buttalo German, \$3,000; Rentish America, \$2,000; Conjunctal of New-York, \$5,000; Connectient of Hartford, \$3,000; Germanta of New-York, \$5,000; German of Baltimore, \$2,000; German of New-York, \$2,500; Liverpool and London and Olobe, \$5,000; Manmattan of Kew-York, \$4,000; Merchanta of Previdence, \$3,000; Nationa of Hartford, \$3,000; New-Hampsalice, \$3,000; Nationa of Hartford, \$3,000; New-Hampsalice, \$3,000; North British and Mercannice, \$2,500; Orient of Hartford, \$2,500; Pacple's of Trenton, N. J., \$2,900; Pacific of New-York, \$5,000; Prescott of Boston, \$1,000; Revall of New-York, \$3,000; Prescott of Boston, \$1,000; Revall of New-York, \$2,000; Westelwater, \$5,000; Allantic, \$2,500; Kana of Hartford, \$5,000; Allantic, \$2,500; Kana of Hartford, \$5,000; Allantic, \$2,500; Pennsylvania, \$2,500; Almerican of New-York, \$2,000; Pennsylvania, \$2,500; Almerican of New-York, \$2,000; American of Pennsylvania, \$2,500; S. Joseph Fire and Marine, \$2,500; American of Pidladelpina \$2,500; Pacenix of Brooklyn, \$5,000. Total, \$106,000.

CHEMICAL WORKS BURNED IN BROOKLYN. A fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin, broke out at 2:55 a. m. yesterday in John L. Sanilsen's chemical works, at the foot of Huron-st., Greenpoint causing damage to the amount of \$5,000. The fire communicated to the house owned and occupied by Owen Maghan, No. 242 Green-st. Mr. Moghan's loss amounted to \$2,500. Mr. Sanhaen's loss is covered by namance, but air. Meghan's policy expired a new days

A BROOKLYN FACTORY BURNED.

A two-story brick factory on the Newtown Creek, near Peter Cooper's glue factory, in Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire Monday night. It was owned by the Paraffice Oil Company, but had not been in use for some time. There were seventy empty tar barrels in it. The loss was about \$1,200.

PRIZES WON BY WALKING.

THE EXD OF THE SIX DAYS' MATCH IN SAN PRAN-CISCO-TEN THOUSAND SPECTATORS AT THE FINISH.

San Francisco, July 16 .- Over 10,000 perons were present at the Pavilion last evening to wit ness the finish of the six days' walking match. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the various conestants were loudly cheered as they went around the track. Edwards walking slowly, occasionally jogging a lap or two, but with no used to burry, as he had a sever ales lead. He was apparently in good condition, with the exception of weariness from the exercion of the last lew days in obtaining the lead. About 10 o'clock most of the contestants retired from the track until a few minutes before 11, when Edwards reappeared, and ran two laps briskly. This stimulated Scott, who went round at a rapid run amid tremendous cheering. On reaching his tent, his trainers took him from the track by main force. At 5 minutes of 11 o'clock, Edwards bearing "the stars and stripes" and surrounded by all the contestants, except Scott, waited slowly round a couple of laps, thanders of applause following the march. Scott's friends raised him on their shoulders and hore than to the march. Scott's friends raised him on their shoulders and bere him to the judge's stand, where the closing score was announced as follows: Edwards, 371 and 3 laps, winning the best and the first money, \$1,000; Molarite, 364 and 3 laps, second money, \$500; Bowman, 357 and 4 laps, taird money, \$500; Catlahan, 353, fourth money, \$250; Scott, 315 and 4 laps; Newhod, 246 and 6 laps; Kennovan, 218 and 3 laps; Armstrong, 202 and 2 laps; McFariane, 188 and 3 laps; Sang, 184; Thomson, 180; Chentwith, 172. The cix days contest has been a great success financially.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 16 .- By direction of the Secretary of War the following changes in the stations and duties of efficers of the Medical Department, re-Kane is relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and will report in person to the Commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty. Assistant Surgeon J. M. Banister is relieved from o the Commanding General, Department of the Missourt, for assignment to duty. Assistant-Surgeon W. B. Brewster is ordered to appear in person to the Commanding General, Department of the Platte, for assignment to duty. Assistant-Surgeon A. H. Appell is relieved from duty at Willett's Point, N. Y., and ordered to report in person to the Commanding General, Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty. Assistant-Surgeon Dakota, for assignment to daty. Assistant-surgeon Charles Richards is relieved from duty at David's Island, New York Haroor, and ordered to report in person to the Commanding General, Department of Dakota, for assignment to duty. Assistant-surgeon W. F. Carter is relieved from duty at Fort Mouroe, Va., and ordered to report in person to the Commanding General, Department of Texas, for assignment to duty. The Superintendent of the Recruiting Service is ordered to cause intendent of the Recruiting Service is ordered to cause 180 recruits to be prepared and forwarded, under charge, to Fort Snelling, Minu., for assignment as follows: 100 to the 11th Infantry and 80 to the 17th. Lieut. F. P. Blair, 3d Artillery, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of the State of Missouri, at Columbia, Mo. Second-Lieutenant W. C. Butler, 3d iniantry, is granted six months leave when his services can be spared. Second-Lieutenant Edward Lynes, 8th Infantry, is granted in definite leave on account of disability. Second-Lieutenant T. A. Tovey, 6th Cavalry, is ordered to report by teagraph to the Superintendent-General of the Recruiting Service, to conduct a detachment of recruits to the Pacific Coast.

THE VIRGINIA REGATTA.

FOUR RACES-FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT. FREDERICKSBURG, July 15 .- The State reratta was rowed here this afternoon, beginning at 5block. The first race, the most interesting, being en tirely novel to a great majority of the spectators, was the single-scull contest between W. F. Roberts, of the Georgetown, D. C., Potomacs, and Horace Hardy, of the Georgetown, D. C., Potomaes, and Horace Hardy, of the Norfolk Chesapeakes; one mile and return. Roberts won by several lengths.

The second race was for working boats, one mile straight away, between the Appoinatox crew, of Peters-burg, Va., and the Kaonachas, of Richmond, Va., and was won by the latter by several lengths.

The third tace was between the heavy and light crew of the Potomacs, of Georgetown, D. C., in four-pared shells, one mile and return. The light crew won in 9

in, and 43 sec. The fourth race was for a challenge cup, presented by

The fourth race was for a channenge cup, presented of citizens of Fredericksburg, be, ween the Rives Club, of the Virginia University, and the Rappahannock crew of Frederickburg, in four-cared gigs; one mile and a hal straight away. The race was won easily by the Rive Cmb by an elabit of a mile. The races were witnessed by more than 5,000 people.

BOSTON BOYS IN NEW-YORK.

Five Boston boys, thirteen or fourteen years id and rather anabbily dressed, flied into the Leonard treet Police Station yesterday afternoon, and told the rope factory in Boston, where they were at work, they had heard about wonderful things in this city-ratiroads that ran over the houses, and a big bridge, bigger than anything in Beston-and they wanted to see them. On Monday night when they had been paid off in the fa-Monday might when they had been paid off in the fac-tory, they went on board the Stonington boat, paid all their money for fares and reached New-York. The Ele-vated Road did not some up to their expectations, and by the time they went to lose for the big bridge, they were amight; so they went to the police station and asked to be fed and sent home. The boys were sent to the Central Office, where last night their spirits were re-viving. The police will return them to their parents at Boston.

QUICK PIGEONS.

EXETER, N. H., July 15 .- Five carrier rigeons were brought here from Charlestown on the train s moreing, and were jet loose at 3 o'clock, when they made several circuits in the air and then seaded for Bo ton. They are young birds, and this is their fourth trip Yesterday they flow from Newton Junction to Boston a distance of forty-three miles, in twenty-two minutes On the eny before they went tairty-three miles in seven teen minutes. The first trip they made was from Lowel Junction to Boston, twenty miles, in fourteen minutes To-morrow they will start from Dover.

owhood has the photographs of her three departed fords in a group, with a vignetic of herself in the cen-tre, and underneath is the inscription, "The Lord will provide." A woman raised to the third power of widTHE COURTS.

CHARGED WITH STEALING JEWELRY. MRS. FLURN E. PECK ON TRIAL IN BROOKLYN-TWENTY-FIVE INDICTMENTS AGAINST HER.

The trial of Mrs. Eilen E. Peck on a charge of graud larceny was begun in the Kings County Court of Sessions restorday. She is charged with stealing a diamond stud worth \$30, and a gold watch worth \$250, from Lyones Langer, a diamond broker, of No. 22 Fourth-ave., this city. Mrs. Peck is the wife of R. W. Peck, who was formerly connected with a steamsain line, and is about forty-five years of age. She came nto public notice through her connection with the Babbist-Beckwith case. Mrs. Pink lived at No. 307 Patnam-ave., Brooklyn, and had business transactions with Longer turough John R. Grady. Sho soil several thousand dollars' worth of goods as Langer's agent. He claims that she fraudulently obtained from him property worth \$19,000. Twenty-five indictmen; a were found against her. The lareeny for which she is now on trial was committed December 24, 1877. Assistant District-Afterney Wernbart appeared for the prosecution, and James W. Ridgway for the prisoner. The first witness called was John R. Grady. He testi-fied that he first met Mrs. Peck at her home in

April, 1877. The acticles named in the indictment, he said, were delivered to her, and they ment, he said, were delivered to her, and they had never been returned or paid for. She told him that she could sell the watch to a private customer, named Swan, and make \$50 or \$100. He had afterward seen the watch in the possession of Robert Rhodes, of Comberlandst, Brooklyn. Wese cross-examined, Grady testified that on April 27, 1877, he gave Mrs. Peek a pair of damond earnings, valued at \$1,400, and a quantity of other jewelry, valued at \$2,500. The property was left with ner, and alse was to show the articles to ber customers. He did not remember any promise as to payment. On May 3 Mrs. Peek was given articles valued at \$500, and on May 18 articles valued at \$500. The \$1,400 carrings were returned about March, 1878. The wibsess stated that valuable lowels were given to Mrs. Peek at various subsequent times, and she was to sell them if possible. He continued delivering goods to her until January, 1878. In all she received \$30,000 worth, of which \$6,000 was returned. Considerable payments of moory were made from time to time. The wibsess admitted that he had once been convicted of folony, and had served a term in the State Prison. He was asked if he had not spent a large sum of money meeting. "Jimmy" Hope, the burglar, one of a file-sity in Bancor, Me., where Hope was concerned in a bank burglary. He semilted that he had bought a number of articles from Mrs. Peek-among others the gold watch and stud mentioned in the indictment. He paid \$50 for the waten, which was said to be worth \$250, and \$10 for the stud. The watch was opened in the court, and was found to have the inscription on the inside scratched out. The witness said that Mrs. Peek told him that it had been a gift, and the prison to whom it was given wished it not to be known that it had been sold. Mrs. had never been returned or paid for. She told

been a gift, and the person to whom it was given wished it not to be known that it had been sold. Mrs. Peck never sold the witness that the watch was

Peek never told the witness that the watch was stolen.

Mr. Langer was then called to the stand and sworn. He testified that Mrs. Peek came to him in April or May, 1877, and told him that she wished to sell goods for ain on commission. She said that she had a large number of wealthy friends to whom she cond sell diamonds, watches and Jewelry; that she owned property in Worcester, Mass., Deep River, Coun., and Brooklyn; and that she owned a timp of gold valued at \$1,000. The witness said that he fully believed her statements, and allowed her to take articles valued at \$30,000. On the cross-examination Langer was asked if alls blace was not earched after the Manhattan Bank Robbery to see if the stolen bonds were not concealed there. The question was objected to, and Judge Moore ruled it out. He was also asked if his place was not called a "tence" by the police. The Judge said that if the police called it a "fence" that would not make it one, and refused to allow the question. Further questions were asked, as the counsel for the pisoner said, to show that the witness was milmate with "Jim-my" Hope, "Jim Brady and other well-known criminals, but Langer denied that he was acquainted with these men. Wear his cross-examination was concluded the court adjourned.

MR. BERGH DEFENDING HIS RIGHTS.

A long examination was held yesterday norming in the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Justice Morgan, in the case of George W. Lambert, an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who was arrested on the complaint of Charles E. Sweeney, an inspector of the Christopher Street Rallroad Company, of which Jacob Sharp is president, Lambert is charged with violating the legislative act passed last Winter to prevent the detention and delay f passengers on the horse ratiroads. Mr. Bergh, Superintendent Hatfield and several of the officers, were in ourt, as were also Mr. Sharp and other officers of the

court, as were also Mr. Sharp and other officers of the railroad. It appears that on Tuesday afternoon Officer Lambert saw one of th horses attached to a car on the Christopher Street Railroad going lame in Fourteenth-st. near Fifthave. He at once stopped the car, and spent some time examining the horse to see whether or not it was lame, and in consequence the street became blocked with eight or ten cars. Subsequently Inspector Sweeney, of the railroad company, called upon Officer Reilly, of the Fafte-nth Precinct, to arrost Lambert. In court Mr. Bergu contended for the rights of his society, while the railroad officers were as toud in demanding that their interests should be protected. Officer Lambert said that he had found the horse going lame, had examined the feet to see if there were any naise entering the flesh, and had ordered it to be taken back to the stable as unfit for present use. Inspector sweeney told him that there was nothing the matter with the horse boyond a slight interference, and insisted that it was not lame.

with the horse bayond a slight interference, and insisted that it was not lame.

Justice Morgan said that it was a question in his mind whather the arrest was legal or not. He did not believe that Lumbert meant to violate the law. The case was adjourned until to-day.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT TRADE DOLLARS. Henry Clifton, a young man about twentycomplaint of Henry Vanderweat, a driver of a Christopher-st. car. Clifton had attempted to pass a counter feit trade dollar on the uriver. Before United States Commissioner Osborn, the prisoner, in admitting his guilt, said that he had lived in Philadelphia for a number of years, and that eight days ago be cause to this entry in search of work. On Monday night last, having spent all his money, he approached a respectable-looking man who was standing on the corner of Waverly-pince and Breadway, and asked for assistance. The man gave him 50 cents, and told him to meet him at the same place on the following night and he would have something for him to do. Chiton kept the appointment. The straoger took him into a saloon on Eighth-st, and gave him six ecunierfeit trade dollars. He assured him into the were excellent counterfeits, and that there was no danger of detection in passing them. He then persuaded him to ride on the street-cars and get them changed. He was successful in two instances on the Sixth Ayenue Line, and he passed one on the Christopher Street Line before he was detected. The man who supplied the coin escaped. Clifton was held for the action of the Grand Jury. Commissioner Osborn, the prisoner, in admitting his

ALLEGED FRAUD IN LIFE INSURANCE. Three policies of insurance, amounting together to \$10,000, on the life of Harrison Wilkes, of Troy, were issued by the United States Life Insurance npany, of New-York, in April, 1879, on the application of Mrs. E. Catherine Wilkes, his wife, in whose favor the policies were drawn. On the examination of Mr. Wilkes before the company's physician it was represented that the applicant was sound in body and resented that the applicant was sound in body and mind. He died during the following month. The insurance company has begin a sait in the Supreme Court, to have the policies declared void on the ground of fraud. Justice Donohue yesterday granted an injunction restraining Mrs. Wilkes from transferring the policies. The plaintiffs claim that Mr. Wilkes's health had been much impaired by fits and convulsions to which he was subject; also that he had been insune, and had been so declared by a Rensselaer County Court in 1878.

A CLERGYMAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULT. In the Harlem Police Court yesterday, the Rev. William Wolfe, a Baptist missster, of No. 306 East Eightieth-st., was arraigned on a charge of assault and actery of an aggravated nature. The complainant was solomon Silver, of the same house. Mr. Wolfe was formerly a Rabbi, but became a convert to Caristianity, formerly a Rabbi, but became a convert to Caristianity, and is now an ordained elergyman of the Baptist de nomination. A slight difficulty such as frequently occurs between tenants of the same house, resulted in a pitched battle between Mr. Woife and his neighbor. On Tuesday night, it is aliesed, Woife kieked Silver in the eye and sides while he was sitting on a step of the stairs. The defence was that Mr. Silver obstructed the stairs, while are in common for all tenants in the house, and that when Mr. Woife remonstrated with him, Silver struck him, breaking his eye-diasses. The excuse was not deemed sufficient, and Mr. Woife was head for trial in \$300 bail.

CIVIL NOTES. Judge Choate, of the United States District Court, will hear motions to-day in the United States Cir-

enit Court, in the absence of Judge Blatchford. James H. Breslin and Milton B. Sweet, as lessees of the Brighton Beach Hotel and grounds, obtained in the Supreme Court on June 26, 1879, an inunction restraining Henry Hamilton from stationing or driving his coaches on the roadway leading from the hotel to the Concourse. The plaintiffs claimed that tais was a private way, and the defendant's coachmen pre-venced other carriages approaching the hotel and al-moved the guests by their cries. Judge Donohue yester-day denied a motion to vacate the injunction, made on the ground that the plaintuffs did not have the exclusive right to the use of the road, as it was not included in their leads. was a private way, and the defendant's coachmen pre-

CRIMINAL NOTES.

James Fallon was knocked down and inured scriously on the nead last evening by William Newell, in a quarrel in East Twelftn-st, where the men lived. Fallon was sent to Bellevue Hospital, and Newell was arrested. Revenue Agent Brooks yesterday seized an

illicit cigar manufactory at No. 21 Monroe-st., and arrested Michael Broent and Augustine Batteno, who were at work in the place. United States Commissioner Shields held the prisoners in \$250 ball for examination.

Ah Sin, who was shot in the cheek on Friday inst, in East Fourteenth-st., when he was chasing a thief, was discharged from Bellevne Hospital yesterday